

The Alexandria Gazette.

VOLUME LXV.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 7, 1864

NUMBER 184.

PUBLISHED (DAILY) BY

EDGAR SNOWDEN, JR.

OFFICE—No. 104 King street, over
Stone's, (formerly French's) Book Store.

THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

Notwithstanding the "official" announcement, from Washington, that there was no fighting on Thursday, R. H. McBride, the special correspondent of the Washington Chronicle, with the Army of the Potomac, in his letter to that paper, dated at "Headquarters" on the 4th, states that on "Thursday, about four o'clock in the morning, the 2d corps made a terrific assault upon the enemy, entrenched along their front. Two lines of fortifications were occupied by our men, several pieces of cannon and a large number of prisoners were captured. It was daylight. Our men were in the works. The enemy opened on them an enflading fire, which made the newly gained lines untenable. They had to be abandoned, with the guns we had taken.

"The rebels imagined we were debilitated. Their design was to move us as far from Richmond as possible. In the afternoon they came rushing up to our works with the fury of demons. Great gaps were cut in the advancing lines. On, up to the ramparts they ran and recoiled before the continuous blaze of musketry—cannon that greeted their approach and scorched their faces. Again and again the human wave came surging on till it seemed as if two billows of fire met and destroyed each other. From our whole line the rebels were thrust back.

"Gregg marched to the left—held Bottom Bridge. The 6th corps moved from the right and became our left flank. The 2d followed soon after when the 5th and 9th corps were assailed by the enemy, who seemed to have some preternatural knowledge of what was transpiring. On the morning of the 4th inst. Ewell, who was upon Lee's left, had entirely disappeared. The 5th corps were fighting in the neighborhood of Bethesda Church, the enemy still holding the Mechanicsville line along the north and south shores of the Chickahominy. We have lost considerably, but nothing seems to affect the troops, who cannot be appalled by the sight of blood, nor intimidated by danger and death."

The Agent of the New York Associated Press, writing from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac on the 4th, says:—"The Federal loss in yesterday's engagement was more severe than at first reported, being about 11,000 for the two days—Thursday and Friday. To-day the army has rested, and nothing but artillery duelling has occurred.—In the fight yesterday, Breckinridge occupied the right, Beauregard next, Longstreet's corps the centre, and Ewell on the left, while Hill's corps was held in reserve. Their artillery firing was good at some points, two of our caissons being exploded by their shells, and a number of men and horses killed and wounded at each. The wounded are being sent off as rapidly as possible."

In the fight on Wednesday at Cold Harbor, Rickett's division charged a line of breastworks, sustaining a loss of over five hundred. The Second Connecticut heavy artillery getting within a few yards of the entrenchments were received by such a terrible fire as to cause them to fall back about a hundred yards, where they halted, and moving to the right, flanked and gained possession of a portion of the line, which they held all night until relieved."—Their loss was very heavy, being about 385 in killed, wounded and missing.

The fight in which the Fifth corps was engaged on the same day was much severer than was first reported. General Augur's division got so far in advance that it was flanked by a heavy force of Confederates and was "forced to fight their way back three-quarters of a mile, through a thick wood, rejoining the corps with considerable loss."

The correspondent of the New York Herald writes: "The grandest effort of the Confederates to force the Federal lines was made about three o'clock on the morning of the 2d instant, (Thursday.) At that time three regiments of General Terry's division were on picket duty, and occupied the rifle pits on our right front. The 11th Maine was on the extreme right, the 29th Illinois in the centre, and the 7th Connecticut on the left. Shortly after three o'clock on the morning of the 2d instant a heavy artillery fire was opened by the Confederates on the right of the 7th Connecticut. Under cover of their artillery the Confederates massed a large number of men, who made a sudden rush on the Federal line of pickets. They took the line in reverse, and broke it in two places, formed in the rear, and took a large number of prisoners. The 3d New Hampshire regiment, subsequently drove the Confederates back and reestablished the picket line. Twenty-five prisoners were taken from the Confederates.

"On the extreme left of the line the pickets were attacked by the 22d regiment of South Carolina troops. They drove in the Federals in front of the work, known as Battery No. 6. The Confederates were attacked and driven back by one company of the 1st Connecticut and some dismounted cavalry. The line was here soon reestablished. The extreme right of the line was also attacked by a considerable force of Confederates. They did not manage to break through at this point; but the skirmishing was continued during the whole day, and the line swung gradually back for a short distance. The line was afterwards established on ground which was previously selected as the best to be occupied by the pickets. It would have been occupied before for that purpose but from a disinclination to yield any ground when not attacked."

The New York journals, in view of the latest advices from the Army of the Potomac, are not all so sanguine as to the final result, as they have hitherto been. The Times says: "Lee holds his main line strongly and persistently, even though he be not prepared to fall upon Grant with his whole army. The contest for Richmond bids fair to be prolonged and desperate."

Richard Wallach has been re-elected Mayor of Washington by 768 majority over his opponent, J. H. Semmes. The political sentiment of both are the same.

COUNTY COURT.—(From the Record.) Tuesday.—An account of W. L. Penn, acting coroner, for \$40, was allowed.

Inquisitions upon the bodies of J. H. Scotten, John Shaffer and an unknown male child were returned to the court.

An account of Wm. Bashby, jailor, for \$135, was allowed.

License was granted Pitkin & Co., to deal in ardent spirits.

U. W. Barker vs J. Quigley—unlawful detainer—defendant acknowledged the plaintiff's action against him for the possession of the premises, and the court considered that the plaintiff recover possession, and by consent gave judgment against plaintiff for costs.

The Court having been summoned for the purpose, proceeded to lay the court levy, when it was ascertained that the indebtedness of the Court was \$4,937, to meet which the sheriff was ordered to collect from each taxable, of whom there were returned by the Commissioner of the Revenue 1975, the sum of \$2,500.

The jurors for the coming year were listed and the court adjourned till Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.

LOCAL.—A fine rain, yesterday, did the gardens much good. Wherever vegetables have been cultivated this year, at all, there is an abundant yield.—Some of the market people, this morning, were "trying themselves" in the way of prices. Vegetables were on the "rise." Sturgeon was selling at 10 cts. per lb. and smoked herrings at 30 cts. per dozen!—Among the military arrests in this place on Sunday we see reported that of Charles S. Beach, citizen, for attempting to set fire to a house on King street.—Subscriptions are now being made in this place to the stock of the "proposed Railroad from Alexandria to Fredericksburg."—Attention is called to the horrid smells coming from many of the gutters and alleys in town.

In the Senate of the United States, yesterday a resolution was adopted, calling upon President Lincoln to communicate any recent information he has in regard to the slave trade to Cuba, and what efforts are being made for its suppression. The Internal Revenue bill was passed. In the House of Representatives a bill was passed authorizing Commanders in the field to immediately carry into execution all sentences of courts martial against "guerillas," spies, &c. A resolution was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, in regard to the Arguelles case, declaring his extradition to be a violation of the Constitution of the United States and the law of nations, and in derogation of the right of asylum. The fugitive slave law was made the special order of the day for Monday next.

The steamer John Rice, which arrived in Washington, on Sunday, from the White House, brought up one thousand five hundred contrabands, of all ages, sizes, and sexes.